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P A R L I A M E N T.

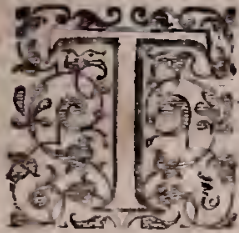
The humble Remonstrance of Sir *Baltazar Gerbier* Knight, and his Associates.

First, Concerning the great Annoyance by the Dirt of the Streets of *London*, and the Suburbs.

The Cause, and Remedy.

Secondly, With what advantage the Valley abutting on *Fleet-Bridge*, may be raised levell with *Cheapside*, and *Fleetstreet*: And of the Building a sumptuous Gate at *Temple-Barre*.

As to the first.



He populous City of *Paris* in *France* though called *Lutetia* (and though Coaches and Carts be very numerous) is not so subject to infection as *London* and its Suburbs, the *Paris* Dirt not being like that of *London*, a perpetuall Mudd and Stink in wet weather, because the *London* and Suburbs streets are laid so she living towards the middle, that the Dirt thrown in the middle of the Streets cannot be otherwise than a Mudd all the Winter long, and by the perpetuall concourse of Coaches and Carts is spread all the Streets over, and therefore cannot be made clean, nor ever will, though there were treble the number of Carts then there is to carry away the Dirt.

Secondly, Because the Inhabitants throw their Sea-cole-Ashes in the Streets, which renders the Dirt worse then that of *Paris*, and other places; besides the said Dust spoils all good Furniture of the Houses wherein the Dust doth get by the sifting of the Sea-Cole-Ashes in the Streets.

Thirdly, The Avenues and By-ways of *London* are not Paved, as most are in other Countries.

The Remedie whereof is;

First, By Paving all the Avenues and by-ways.

Secondly, By laying the Streets in a new forme; to wit, round in the middle, and changing all the Gutters; as also some of the Common-Shoares.

Thirdly, By ordering that no Sea-Cole-ashes shall be thrown nor Sifted in the Streets, but kept apart to be carried into publick Barnes, where the Poore may repaire to Sift, and live thereby, better than by their drudging in the dirty Streets.

Fourthly, By building receptacles of Bricks in convenient by-places, wherein the Inhabitants may cause the Dirt to be thrown; and not in the Channels, nor in any place of the Streets.

Fifthly, By placing severall Water-Pipes to serve for the Washing of the Streets, and to have Water at hand on accident of Fire.

Which is proferred to be performed on the Conditions, to be represented to such as the Parliament may be pleased to appoint.

Concerning the spoken of Levelling the Valley at Fleet-Bridge, and the building a sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barre.

Whereas the spoken of Levelling the Valley at *Fleet-Bridge* can be done, and there is wanting but a remedy, to prevent damage to the Inhabitants, (whereof many live by *panem quotidianum*) it is humbly conceived, that there may be a meanes found to secure that *unum necessarium* (their livelyhood) and to contrive the raising of that Valley so, as it may prove a publike good for all posterity, and spare ten thousand pounds *per annum* to the Inhabitants of this City.

For the which the Remonstrant hath thought on some Legall expedient, sufficient to bear the charges for the said Levelling, which he proffers to represent to such Persons as the King and Parliament shall think fit.

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TO THE
LORDS
AND
COMMONS
Assembled in
PARLIAMENT.

May it please your Honours :

B*I being lately re-
ported that your
Honours have
deliberated to have the
Streets*

The Epistle

Streets made clean, to enlarge some of them, and to Build a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barr. I thought it my Duty to Present this small Discourse of the three Principles of good Building, and withall a Printed Paper concerning the Cleaning of the Streets, the Levelling the Valley at Fleet-Bridge, with Fleet-Street and Cheapside,

Dedicatory.

Cheapside, add the making of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barr, whereof a Draught hath been presented to his Sacred Majesty, and is ready also to be produced to your Honours upon Command, with all the Devotion of

Your Honours

Most humble and most

obedient Servant

B. Gerbier Donvilly Knight.

Medicatory.

Chaplain, and the
of a Seraphim
at Temple-Hall, London
a Seraphim had been
found to be Secret. The
is also ready also to
be produced to your Ho-
nours upon Command, with
all the Decisions of

Your Honours

Most humble and most

obedient Servant

J. G. D. D. D. D. D.

A Brief Discourse,
concerning the
three chief Prin-
ciples of Magni-
ficent Building,
viz. Solidity, Conve-
niency, and Orna-
ment.



Whereas Building is much
minded in these times,
I thought fit to publish
some Principles there-
on, which may stand the lovers of
it

it instead. Yet without spending time and Paper to Note how a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle, Cube, Plint, Baze, Pedestal, Colombe, Head, Architrave, Frize, Cornice, or Frontispiece must be made; and what Dimensions all those several parts (a Point excepted) must have, since all Master-Workmen ought to remember (as Schollars their Grammer, and Arithmaticians their Table) how every Particle must have its just proportion; and that the height of Windowes and Doores must be double their breadth; and also to be carefull to maintain the due esteem of their Art, since its Dimensions and Rules came directly from Heaven, when the great Architect and Surveyor of Heaven and Earth, prescribed the Rules and particular Orders for the Building

Building of a floating-Pallace;
(*Noahs Ark*) and the glorious
matchlesse Temple of *Solomon*,
the perfect House of Prayer.

And therefore such Precedents
may serve to convince those who
say, That a wise-man never ought
to put his finger into Morter,
since there is a necessity for
Building, especially among Na-
tions who do not, or cannot live
in Caves and hollow Trees, or
as the *Wilde Indians*, who have
no other Roofs but of Palmito-
Leaves, nor Wainscot, but Bam-
bouses, as they call the Poles to
which they tye a Woollen Ham-
mac to lye in.

There are three Capital Points
to be observed by men, who in-
tend to Build well:

VIZ, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Solidity.} \\ \text{Conveniency.} \\ \text{Ornament.} \end{array} \right.$

Those

Those who have Marshall'd the Orders of Colombs (to make good the first Point) have Ranged the Toscan to be the Supporter of a Building, but such an Atlas must stand on a firm Ground, not as ill Builders place Colombs (either of Brick or Stone) like things Patcht or glewed against a Wall, and for the most part against the second Story of a Building, (contrary to the very *Gothish* Custome, who at least did begin their Buttrises from the Ground) as if their intent were, that the weight of the Colombs should draw down the Wall, on the heads of those that passe by.

Such Builders confound the first and essential point of Building, (to wit, *Solidity*, with *Ornament* and *Conveniency*)

They will make a shew of some thing, but misse thereby (as ill
Bow-

Bow-men) the Mark: They may perchance have heard of rare Buildings, nay, seen the Books of the *Italian* Architects, have the Traditions of *Vignola* in their Pockets, and have heard Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the most necessary Rules, as also the Origine of the several Orders of Colombs, and Discourses made thereon; that the *Toscan* is as the *Hercules*, so of the *Ionic* and *Corinthian*; the first of the two to Resemble the Dressing of the Daughters of *Ionio*, who had Twists of Hair on both sides of their Cheeks. The *Corinthian* Heads to represent a Basket with *Acantē* Leaves, and the Guttered Colombs, the Pleats of Daughter and Womens Cloaths.

That the *Grecians* (On remembrance of their Victories) did

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Range

Range the Colombs in their Buildings, to represent the number of Slaves which they had taken; the Grains, Beads, Drops, Pendants, Garlands, Enterlaced-Knots, Fruitage, and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frize, to signifie the Spoiles which the Victors had brought away from their Enemies; and to preserve the Memory thereof, did place them on their Buildings, that they might also serve for a true History.

But none of such Ornaments were ever impediments to the strength or convenience of a Building, for they were so handsomly and well contrived, as once the Dutchesse of *Cheivernuse* (a French Lady) said of the English Females, that they had a singular grace to set their Ornaments right and handsomly.

The

The *Barbarians* and naked *Ta-
poyers, Caripowis, Alibis*, (and se-
veral *Charibdiens*) do place Pen-
dants in their Nostrils, which are
proper for the Eares; and these
hinder not the use of the Lips,
which ought to be observed by all
Builders.

And as for the inside of Fa-
bricks, Builders should in the first
place set the Doores, Chim-
nies, and Windows, as may be
most convenient for use.

Builders ought to be not onely
experimented in House-keeping,
but also good Naturalists, to know
(before they spend time and Ma-
terials) the required Property to
every part of a Building. A Doore
to be so set as it may not convey
the Wind toward the Chimney or
Bedstead, though opened never so
little.

The Windows to be so placed,

as that the Fire made in the Chimney, may not attract the Aire and Moysture, and so prove the unwholesomest part of the Room for those that are near the Fire; Which was the main reason why the great *Isabella Infanta of Spain* (King *Philip* the Seconds Daughter, who Governed the Provinces of *Brabant, Flanders, Arthois,* and *Haynault*, during her many years Residence at *Bruxells*,) being prepossessed with a prejudice, never approached a Fire to warm her self; till at last being through wet (going a Procession in a great Rain, and by a Visit made by *Mary of Medicis*, Queen Mother to *Lewis 13th*, just as she returned to her Pallace) had no time to Shift her, she was constrained to approach the Fire to dry her self, and few dayes after she fell sick and dyed upon it: which

Relation

Relation being very true, and happening in the time that I resided for the King of blessed memory in that Court, I thought fit to mention, to perswade all Noble (and curious Builders, to place their Doors, Windows, and Chimnies in their proper places.

And though it be not my design in this small Discourse to Treat of Dimensions (which are fit for a Primar to Apprentices,) Yet I cannot desist (by reason of the *West-Indian* Herican-like-windes which happened *February* last, to perswade all Builders to forbear the Building any more those exorbitant Chimney-Shafts, which when they fall, break both Roofs and Sealings of Roomes, and kill good People in their Beds : since a Chimney some two Foote higher than the Ridges of the Roof of a Building, (which is not a-
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vertope

vertopt by a Church or Steeple,
 or some other eminency,) is as
 good a conveyance for the smoak,
 as any of a greater height. Nei-
 ther are those high Shafts of
 Chimnies real Ornaments to a
 Building, much lesse to the Pal-
 lace of a Sovereign: nor do the
Germane Travellers of this Age
 any more fill (as formerly) their
 Table-Books with the number of
 them, as they were very carefull
 to note the Names of their Hoatts,
 where the best Wine was, and
 when they tasted that called *La-*
grima-Christi, they moaned and
 askt why he did not weep in their
 Countrey. Its true, that the least
 addicted to Bibbing, did put in their
 Stam-books the Dimentions of
 the *Phanteon* and of the *Amphithe-*
aters; as also of *Caprazola fiescati*,
 and such Magnificent Structures
 above Ground in *Italy*, and under
 Ground

Ground *La Pessina Admirabile,*
La Grotta de la Sibila Cumana, Bag-
ni de Cicerone, cente Camere, &c
le Sepulture de le nobili Antichi.

But they are now taught by Tu-
 tors to observe the Inside of Men,
 and Buildings. And as the best
 Ornaments of a Face appears at
 first sight by the Eyes, Mouth,
 and Nose; so doth the best qua-
 lities of a perfect Building, by
 Windowes, and Doores well pla-
 ced, as also by a large, magnifi-
 cent, commodious, and well-set
 Staircase.

Noble, magnificent, and com-
 modious Staircases, must in the
 first place participate of a Noble-
 mans manner of Pace and Attén-
 dance.

There is no man of sound Limbs
 (and that hath a gallant Gate) but
 lifts his Toes at least four Inches,
 when he goeth an ordinary easie

Pace; so that if two steps (each four Inches high) be eighteen Inches broad, or deep; which makes six and thirty Inches the two (the just measure of a mans two steps,) they may be ascended from the first Floor, to the higher Story, as if a man walked on a level ground.

2. Those Staires ought to be so long, that the Attendants on each side the Noble Person, Prince or Sovereign; may not be streightned for roome.

Such were the Monarchlike Staires of the Pallace of *Darius* and *Cyrus* the Great; at *Chelminor* in *Persia* near *Saras*, the Metropolitan between *Ormuz* and *Espahan*. I do speak indeed of a Pallace without comparision to any other, the Walls of Circumvallation of that Pallace, being four and twenty foote thick; and the Staires (as yet

yet in esse) are forty foot long, in number an hundred and eight, of Circular Form, and of so easie an Access, as that Travelers do ascend them on Horseback.

King *James* of blessed memory could not have been so much in danger of an Onset in a Paire of Staires, large enough for a Noble Retinue to his Person, as he was in a narrow Pair, which History mentions.

Neither had *William* Prince of *Orange* been so easily Shot at *Delft* in *Holland*, descending a narrow Pair of Stairs.

3. A Noble Paire of Staires should have a Cupelo, and no Windowes on the sides, which for the most part serve but for Rude and Unadvised Men to break.

In some Pallaces and Noble Mens

Mens Houses, *Too many Staires and back-Doores* (as the old *English Proverb*) *makes Thieves and Whores*. And the setting the Front of a Building towards the North-West, and a Pallace, like Cardinal *Wolsey's* ill-placed one (now called *Whitehall*) on a low ground by the River side) makes work for Physitians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Coffin and Grave-makers.

But as for a Seate on Moorish Grounds (except the Builders observe the practice of those of *Venice* (in *Italy*) and *Amsterdam* (in *Holland*) who bestow more Timber of Oake in the Foundation of one, than in the Building of six Houses, in effect 'tis to Build perpetually, leaving to their Posterity to prop and redresse their ill grounded Buildings; and they may well be rankt with the Duke
of

of *Arscot*, who built much in *Brabant*, and (in a merry humour) designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders *per annum*, to support and alter what he had Built a-misse.

I must also advise Builders on high Grounds, to cause their Surveyors to search for Springs, and shun them; which serve better to fill up Glasses to allay the Vapours of *Gascony* Wines, than to make a Pond in a Sellar.

Builders ought also to be very curious and carefull in the choice of the place to Build a Seat on, for good Prospect, well Garnisht with Woods, and the Water at hand, not too near, nor too far from a City or Town.

Item, I must wish all Princes and Noble Persons who are resolved to Build Pallaces and Seats answerable to their quality, to imitate those

those who in the Heathen age were so carefull in the ordering of the Structure of their Stone Images, especially of their *Saturn, Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Neptune*, (and all their Fry of wanton Godeffes) as to empannel a Jury of Philosophers, Naturalists, Physiognomists and Anatomists, who were to direct the Sculptors how to Represent those Images. And so I would wish Builders to proceed in the contriving the Models of their intended Fabrick, to wit, to consult (as those of *Amsterdam* did in the making the Model of their Town-House, divers experimented Architects, though they pitcht for the Front on the worst of all.

Item, Before the Workmen, make use of Materials, and not to Build at Randome, as the Custom of too many ill Builders is; And when once the Model is approved,

proved, never to alter, nor to pull down what hath been well begun, nor to hearken to the diversity of opinions, which have been, and are the causes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings; and especially those who seem to have had for Models Bird-Cages, to jump from one Roome into the other by Steps and Tressels, to cause Men and Women to stumble.

And the sides all of Glasse (like Spectacles) the glasse Windows of small Payns, with great store of Lead, to draw the more Wind and Moisture from the open Aire within Doores. As also Windowes with store of Iron Casements, which rust, and never shut close, notwithstanding all the various devices of Smiths, to catch Money out of the Builders Purse, contrary to the
good

good custome in *Italy, Spain, France, Germany*, and the Low-Countreys, which certainly for plurality of Voices should be believed, and followed.

Those Nations cause their glass Windows to be fitted in wooden Casements treble riveted, to keep out Wind and Rain; they are lined with wooden Shutters, and have double boarded Shutters without, to resist all the violence of the Weather and Theeves.

Let no man mistake these Windows for wooden Casements, for such are usually seen here in *England* in old wooden Houses, the Casements scarce above one Foot and a half high, tottering things; for these are substantially, strongly, and curiously made Casements; nor are the wooden Shutters such Past-board-

board-like things, as are generally put on the outside of the Windows on the *London* and Suburbs Houses, but double-Deal, well-riveted Windowes, with substantial Locks, Bolts, and Hinges, and a double Iron Bar, with a Bolt fixt in the middle of them both.

Nor do good Builders affect partitions of Lime and Hair in their Houses, nor any of their Bricks to be daubed over with finishing Morter.

The *Romanes* are very curious in the tempering their Morter, and in the laying it as thin as possibly they can, to prevent the sinking and bending of their Walls, which the laying of the Morter too thick doth cause; and experience sheweth, that when some Walls are taken down in *England*, half of the substance

substance is Sand and Dust. so
 The *Romanes* (as likewise
 the *Grecians* before them) did
 not make use of their Lime at
 the same time it was slakt, but
 for six Moneths time suffered to
 putrifie, and so putrified com-
 posed a Seiment, which joyned
 with Stone (or Brick) made
 an inseparable union, and such
 strong work as I have seen. Iron-
 Tools break on the old Morter
 of the *Amphitheatres* at *Verona*
 and *Rome*.

Their manner of preparing
 Lime is to lay it in Cisternes
 the one higher than the other,
 that the Water (after it hath
 been so stirred as that it is well
 mixt and thoroughly liquid)
 may drayn from one Cistern
 to the other, and after six
 Moneths time (the Lime having
 evacuated its putrefaction) re-
 mains

mains purified, and then they mix two parts of Lime with one part of Sand, and makes that strong and pure Morter, which if practised in *England* would make a wondrous strong Union, especially if the Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be, the English Clay being better than the Italian, nay the best in the world.

They are very carefull in the making large and deep Foundations, and to let the Walls raised on the Foundations rest and settle a good while before they proceed to the second Story.

Some of our Carpenters have learned to lay Boards loose for a time, the *Italians* and other Nations are not sparing therein; they nail them as if for good and all, but rip or take them up again, to fit them for the second time.

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As I said before, no Building is begun before a mature Resolve on a compleat finish'd Modell of the entire design: the Builder having made choice of his Surveyor, and committed to him all the care and guidance of the work, never changeth on the various opinions of other men, for they are unlimited, because every mans conceits are answerable to their profession, and particular occasion.

A Sovereign or any other Landlord, is then guided by naturall Principles, as well as by his own Resolve, taken on a long considered Modell, because they know (by experience) how suddain changes are able to cause monstrous effects.

They know that a well-experienced Surveyor must not be disturbed in his task, and undertaking,

undertaking, but as the Silk Worm and the Soul of Man, the first in his Husk, the second in the Womb, wherein both the one and the other (by the powers of the great Architect and Director of all things) works out his own compleat Fabrick, if not interrupted; but if interrupted by any outward accident, it happens that those passions become the originall causes of exorbitant Features and Forms. An *Item* for all Builders to suffer a good Architect quietly to pursue his task, if he understands it.

It hath been observed among the French (a Nation as much addicted to changes as any) that when the charge of an undertaking hath been committed to many, it caused but confusion, and therefore its a

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saying

saying among them, *Trop de Cuisineirs gattent le pottage*, Too many Cooks spoils the Broth.

I shall not spend time, and transgress on the Readers patience, concerning the making of Clay, and burning of Bricks, only say, that it imports much the Clay should be well wrought, before it be put in the Mould: experience hath also taught Brick-makers to have them of such a length, thickness and wideness, that four of them (together with the Morter thereunto belonging) may raise a Foot.

As for Free-stone, *Portland* Stone works well, and makes a good union with Bricks, yet cannot be compared with Marble, nor to the Blewish Stone of the Quarries of *Liege* and *Namur*. But 'tis also certain, that this Climat makes Marble it self to Moulder very much ;

much ; as for example, the *Cain* and *Abel* in *York-House Garden*, which did not Moulder when it stood in that of the Duke of *Larima* at *Valedolid* in *Spain*, the coldness (together with the moistness of this Clime) being of a contrary operation to the temper of the Aire in *Italy* and *Spain*. And therefore when Builders see their Copings, Water-table, Cornishes, Railes, and Balisters to decay, they must have patience, since there is no Material but is subject thereunto, and that Railes and Balisters (either on the top of the Walls of a Frontispiece, or in Belconies) though never so well Painted in Oyle, and of the best seasoned Timber,) but must be renewed at forty or fifty years end.

Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their designed Building, and especially with what

Summe of Money they are willing to part, and yet remember to imitate some Philosophical Humorist, who resolves to venture on a pretty thing called a Handsome Lady, without which their Fate seems to tell them they cannot live, and therefore makes an account beforehand that all things will not precisely answer his expectation. But on the contrary, the Lady instead of being a good Housewife, (and an assistant) proves expensive, and an impediment. And if it prove otherwise, he will be a great gainer by the bargain; for let Builders put their design to Master-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day, either the Workmen will over-reach themselves, or the Builder will be over-reached.

Charity to the one, and respect to the other, moves me to keep the

the rest in my Pen, yet shall never be backward to inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose.

But I must freely advise all Builders in general, never to begin to Build on a Ground before it be Purchased, as the late Duke of *Buckingham* did at *York-House*, where there hath been much daubing and breaking through old rotten decayed Walls; first to make a Ladies Closet on the corner of a Wall where a Butteryfes stood, and which was taken away for the Closet, intended only at first for a Closet of ease, and to serve untill the Archbishop of *York* could be perswaded to accept as good a Seat as that was, in lieu of the same, which could not be so soon compassed, as the Duke of *Buckingham* had occasion to make use of Rooms, to entertain (accord-

ing to the Dignity of a prime Minister of State) forreign Princes and Embaſſadors ; ſo as on a ſudden, all the Butteriſes that upheld that rotten Wall were thrown down, the Seelings of Roomes ſupported with Iron-bolts, Belconies clapt up in the old Wall, daubed over with finiſhing Morter, and all this (as a Toadeſtoole groweth in a night) to ſerve untill a Model for a Solid Building (to ſtand even with the Street) were made, and to be Built of ſuch Stone as the Portico or Water-Gate at the River ſide is ; and this was done on a Moorish Ground, whereon no New Building could ſtand any time without Proppings, which was contrary to the main Principle of good Building.

I muſt proceed and conclude with my humble reſpects concerning Palaces of Sovereigne Princes,
which

which must differ as much from other Buildings; as their quality and condition from that of their Subjects.

And in the first place, as *Solidity* must be the first Principle in all good Building; so much more ought it to be observed in that of Sovereigns, unto whom the whole world hath access.

And as there must be spacious Ground before their Palaces, their Inner-Court ample, the Offices for their Retinue large and commodious, and so placed as they may neither be an annoyance nor of ill aspect.

The first Stories ought rather to be vaulted than boarded, to prevent such an accident as happened to *Lewis* 13th French King, (and his Queen at a Ball,) when the Floore of the Roome (with all the Company) fell down; the
King

King and Queen only remaining (by a special Providence) on the Hearth of the Chimney, setting under the Cloath of State.

And as there is a necessary Magnificence to be exprest on the Front and inside of Princely Buildings; answerable to their greatness; so is it absolutely necessary, that the Architect be possesst with a Soul as great as the Player in the French Play, called the *Virionaries*, where he perswades himself to be *Alexander*, and governs his Motions accordingly. And the Lines and Strokes of the Architect must be *Alexander-like*: his Figures and Statues *Colosses*, his *Pyramids* like those of *Aegypt*, and the Vaults like that Rock wherein *Alexander* and *Darius* wrastle for Mastery in a Valley in *Persia*, between *Babylon* and *Espha-han*, at a place called *Carimonsha-han*,

han, where formerly was a great City six English Miles long; in which *Groto*, the *Alexander*-like mind of the Sculptor, hath Hewn within the Rock, (besides *Alexander* on Horseback, and a number of Huntsmen and Ladies) the aforesaid *Alexander* and *Darius* wrastring to break a Ring between them.

Such a like mind Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, (Sonne to the Great *Emanuel* of *Savoy*) infused into his Architect, Sculptor, and Caster in Brass, who he imployed in the Designing and Building a Stable in *Turin*, within all of Marble, the Racks, Manger, and the upright Posts all of Copper, Richly Wrought, Conveyances of Water Pipes. The Manger fourteen Inches wide at the bottom, to contain a Pale for Water on all occasions. The uppermost edge of the Manger

Manger three foote eight Inches high from the Ground, to accustome the *Neapolitan* great Saddle-Horse to raise their Neck. The Rack Poles three Inches asunder and upright, that as the Frenchman saith, (*Lapetit vienten mangeant*) the Horse may feed more chearfully, the Hay and Dust may not fall on their Heads, as it doth out of a Rack which stands shelving: the under part of the Manger ought to be made up to keep in their Litters, and no Boxes made there for Dogs, as some not curious do, where no Harnesses, Saddles, Coverings of Horses, or any other Implements or Toolles, are not to be seen about the Postern, since those things do but impede the Accessse of a Cavallier to the Horses.

The disposing a Stable into a double Range, hath been affected
by

by some, who would see all their Horses at once.

Others love only a single Range, with a broad Walk, and if they have a great number of Horses, returne at the end into another Range, if the Ground can afford the same, so as a Wall makes the Partition between the Horses.

The Paving of such a Stable is very neat, being of white or yellow (twice burnt) *Flanders* Bricks, in *Dutch* called *Clinkart*, farre beyond Planking of Stables, for divers Reasons. The Paviers (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them, and twice a day they are Watered with a Gardeners Watering-Pot, and Swept with a Broom, which the Grooms are to continue sometimes, because the Sand gets between the Joynts, and makes the Paving very close and firm. The Pavement

ment at the Foot of the Manger, must be raised at the least six Inches higher, than at the Gutter where the Posts are placed, which ought to be five Foot and an half distant one from the other, which Ground so Paved is of double use; first, that the higher a Horse stands towards the Manger, the better sight it is, and especially when the Lights of the Stable strikes on the Horse their backs, which is the better Light.

Secondly, That a Horse its usual standing place being so much shelving accustomes the Horse (reposing more on his hinder Feet than on the foremost) to be more light and nimble in his Gate and Pace.

Thirdly, That his Stall doth not remain under him, and especially when its standing hath eight foot in length from the Manger to the Channel,

Channel, which for neatness ought to be above Ground, the eight Foote in length, being at full the space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter.

I must not omit by way of Queries, to Write somewhat concerning the Kitchen of a Princely Palace, *viz.* whether there should not be as much curiosity, if not more in the Kitchen than in the Stable; since the Meat prepared in a Kitchen, ought to be Drest with all Neatness, and preferred before a fine Lace about the Master Cooks Towel: Neither are the Vessels of Silver but in reference to the Neatness which ought to be observed in all Cookery. The French-Mans Glasse is wrenched as often as he Drinks, and why should not Cooks be more Curious and Neat in their
Kitchens,

Kitchens, than Grooms in their Stables? And as a Stable can have conveyances for the Horses Water, so may Kitchens for Slabbering, for Guts of Fowls and Deer, Coles, Ashes, and whatsoever else can cause Dirt and Nastiness, and be freed from the annoyance of Smoak, which manyill-placed Doors cause; nor ought the Kitchen or other Offices and Selleridge, (as in some Palaces in *France*) to be so placed as they may prove prejudiciall to the Court, and if they are underneath a Palace they ought to be vaulted.

I must not forget that the Roof of a Palace should be covered either with Lead or blew Slates.

The *Pantheon* at *Rome* was covered with Brass, which a Pope melted to cast Canons, no such as only eat, drink and sing.

No curious eye can well indure those

those Barn-like Roofs of many Noble Persons Palaces, covered with red Tiles, which break and rot away, and then the Roof being mended and patcht, seems to be a Beggars Mantel, which I would not have the Nobles and Courtiers to be. See the Roofs of *Lester*, *Newport*, *Southampton*, and such like their Palaces, whether they do not look as Barns for Hay, and not Py-bald, by their patched Tiles?

As for the main bulk of Palaces, its true some have a greatness in plainness, as that of *Farners* in *Rome*, whereof *Michael Angelo* made the *Architrave*, *Frize* and *Cor-nish*.

And as for Bigness and Solidity, that of *S^t Feronimo*, and *Escuriall* in *Spain*; for Ornament, *Munikch* in *Bavaria*; the *Lowver* at *Paris* for Vastness, Situation and Ornament, by the imbossed Imagery on the

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Frontispiece, variety of Orders of Colombs, with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries, wherein as especially in that of the Palace of the Duke of *Orleance*, but above all in the Cardinals their *Vignas* in *Rome*, is observed the form of a true Princely Garden, consisting not only in much Air, great plots of Grasse, low Borders, large Gravell-Walks, but for close Walks, Fountains, Groves, and Statuaes, to make good the Italian saying, *Per variar natura é bella*. And as for the imbossed carved Imagery on the Frontispiece of a Palace, their Dimensions must be according unto their distance from the Ground; which is a main point requisite to be observed also in Scheames, wherein divers undertakers commit very great faults, not only by the not reducing whatsoever is represented to the true Lines of Perspective,

spective, but also by omitting the giving such Proportions to things, as may satisfie the sight of all the Spectators at their severall distances; for Excellency doth not consist in vastness, nor in the quantity of Objects, nor Shapes, nor Colours.

The Sphear in an Angle of a great Chamber in *S^t Pedro è Vaticano* in *Rome* confirms this truth, and every judicious Eye will be satisfied therewith. Seas must not only be seen to have a naturall motion, but heard to make a noise of breaking of their Waves on the shoar, and against the Rocks. Clouds must not only drive, but be transparent. Winds, Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Snow, and Hail, must be so heard, seen, and felt, as that Spectators may think those sights to be naturall operations. The Sun, Moon, and Stars, no Past-board devices,

but so represented, as that they may dazle the Eyes of Spectators. And all the Motions of Sceanes and Mutations as insensible, and no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall.

Neither can all great Rooms of Princely Palaces serve for this use, except they be after the Moddell of such as the Italians have built, as there is a good one at *Florence* in *Italy*, with conveyances for Smoak, and capacities for Ecchoes, which *Inigo Jones* (the late Surveyor) experimentally found at *Whitehall*, and by his built Banqueting House, so as having found his own fault, he was constrained to Build a Wooden House overthwart the Court of *Whitehall*.

The greatness of a Sovereign consists not in the quantity of Stone and Timber heapt together, The Quarries possess more Stone, and the

the Woods more Timber than a Banquet Room. Let any good eye judge, whether it be not true, that the extream height of a Room takes not away the greatness of the company that is in the same, and that all Hangings of Tapistery make no shew at all, unless they reach to a proportionable height of a Room.

Since the greatness of a Nation consists not in a Husk, but in it self, and in its Sovereign, nothing should be suffered to diminish the appearance of that greatness within or without Doores. A Sovereign and his Retinue, in a too vast Roome in height, width and length, doth appear like a company in a Valley near high Mountains. Whenas a body standing on the brow of a Hill, and seen from below, seems to be a kind of *Colosse*, which argueth that there must be a great discretion used in the making them fit and pleasing.

All

All which I do not Write to undervalue any Modern Works, nor any of the Cavallier-like *Operas*, every good Talent being commendable. As I am confident there are some that live, who will not deny that they have heard the King of blessed Memory, graciously pleased to avouch he had seen in *Anno* 1628, (close to the Gate of *Tork-House*, in a Roome not above 35. Foot square,) as much as could be represented (as to Sceans) in the great Banquetting Room of *White-hall*; and that divers judicious persons will not deny, that the excellency of the several Triumphall Arches Erected in the City of *London*, consists not in their Bulk.

The *Grecians* and *Romans* (who have shown their Master-ship in them) did conform them to the respective places.

Things can be too great, as well
as

as too little, too massie, and too slender, too gaudy, and too plain; and Colours placed together, which agree not one with the other, as blew and green. God in his Rainbow having shewed us the best way of ordering Colours. Nor is it the quantity of Timber or Stone, that speaks love in an Arch; but rather when it is composed of the hearts of Loyal Subjects, which surpasseth all that can be made.

May therefore the oldest and most tottering House in the Land, breath forth of its Windows what may answer that true love, and in point of good Building, wherewith this Discourse is begun, (next to the giving such a new Form to the Streets of *London* and the Suburbs, as may in a manner equalize those in *Holland* in neatness, if the Inhabitants will but take the right and onely course therein.) May his
Sacred

Sacred Majesty during his long
 prayed for and wished Raign, see
St. Pauls Church in that magnifi-
 cency, as the Metropolitan of the
 Houses of God, in the chief City
 of *Albion* justly requires. And his
 Royal Palace Built, so as to answer
 the matchlesse greatnesse of him,
 who all tongues of Loyal Subjects
 speaks to be *Carolus, Magnum, Se-*
cundum Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ,
Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regem, Eccle-
sia, Legum, & Libertatis Populi Re-
stauratorem; Which shall ever be
 the dutifull Wishes of

Balthazar Gerbier

Douvily Knight.

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